Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to take this question also, namely, border issue between Andhra and Mysore as seriously as the Government of India has taken the border issue between Bombay and Mysore State?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Government will have to consider this question also.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—There is no answer to my question.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—As I explained just now, we cannot directly correspond with the State Governments with whom we are concerned regarding the borders. The correspondence if at all there is, should be with the Union Home Minister who happens to be the Chairman of the Zonal Council. Here, if at all we have to refer to correspondence, it is the correspondence between the then Chief Minister of Mysore State and the Chairman of the Zonal Council and whatever information we get, it is only through the Chairman of the Zonal Council and not directly from the Chief Minister of Andhra or Madras or Bombay.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Does the Hon'ble Chief Minister realise that what he states is merely informal and that the decision vests with the Parliament and the Government of India?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the Parliament is the final authority in deciding the area of the States or changing the area; that is a known fact.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Next item—discussion on the Budget.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—Sir, we shall continue after Tea.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then, we shall now adjourn for half-an-hour.

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*The House adjourned for recess a Fifty Minutes past Nine of the Clock and reassembled at Twenty Minutes past Ten of the Clock.*

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[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

## BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1960-61—GENERAL DISCUSSION

*(Debate continued).*

† Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed very grateful to this House and to the Hon'ble Members for receiving the Budget in a very appreciative manner. Sir, I want to divide the criticism in this House into three broad categories. Some have appreciated it, while not appreciating several items included in the Budget. Many have appreciated the soundness of the financial structure that has recently been built up in Mysore. Others have given us very valuable and constructive suggestions as to how to keep up this fine and sound structure that has been built up. While all these suggestions are most welcome, my humble plea with those who have been very destructive in their criticism, who have been very cynical in their expressions and who have been unfortunately vitriolic in their gesture, I make a special appeal to them, after all you and I have to build up the economy of the State and it will not help anybody, much less the State, if we merely try to sling mud or try to find faults where there are none, we will be indeed very grateful if you find faults where there are faults. In facts, we will be most grateful and democracy is Government by discussion and no Government can be carried on unless the members of the Opposition are alert, vigilant and try to point out our defects and faults at every stage. That would be most welcome. But my only prayer is that by the next budget there will be a change of heart, a change of outlook so that both the sides would go along the path of progress in rebuilding this new State of Mysore. There were a few very malicious attacks. I can see the reason for a very strong, trenchant criticism from the members of the Opposition; but a very unhealthy trend often apperes even from our side. We must admit that in a democratic set up, criticism is always welcome. I do not want a

regimented society where every member is a 'Yes' man. In fact, I would welcome opposition even from our own ranks where it helps us to take a step forward. The unkindest cut was from two ladies of this House. If they were very constructive in their criticism, I would have certainly welcomed it; unfortunately they struck a personal note which was not called for during the discussion on the budget. Suffice it to say that wise counsels will prevail next time and they will try to avoid as far as possible purely personal reference.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—They wanted to outdo the Opposition!

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We cannot expect them to join Sri Narasimhan in trying to make uncalled for remarks. The intervention of Sri Alwa was most astounding; ordinarily he is given to very sober criticism.

This time he flared up and went on imputing inefficiency and all sorts of things to the Treasury Bench. This much must be granted. We know you and you know us and each member knows the other member. Therefore, the capacity or the ability of each man is known to the other and simply because one remarks that the other one is not able, is inefficient etc. I won't grant it. If a man is of a very outstanding ability, he is easily marked out and all others will naturally take his criticism in a very good spirit. But having known each other very well, having known the ability and the equipment each man possesses, it is no good simply saying that this man is inefficient, that man is inefficient and things havegone on dead wrong, itwon't help us to understand the problems before the country. A noticeable feature of the Opposition was that instead of trying to find faults in the policies or in the budget which is presented before this House, they were trying more to take delight in the rift that was visible to them in the party strength. I think the members on the Opposition side should not take notice of it; it is purely a domestic affair and you can take it from me that we will always patch them at the right time even if there are little fissures here and there. (*Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.*—Before election?) Even before election. Therefore, they will not fall a prey or fall into a trap that will be laid by the Opposition. They have passed through many a battle; unscathed they have come out well. (*Sri V. Srinivas Shetty.*—There is also a limit.) Please don't try to derive any satisfaction from this, namely, that there is a rift in the party and particularly by Sri Rajiah Setty's reference that they will not be able to do anything on account of the rift. The rift is purely personal, domestic; the whole thing is straightened out in a party meeting and the whole thing is reflected in the policy and the very fact that there is constructive criticism on our side should not lead you into this trap that they will walk out of our side. Therefore, hereafter it is much better you avoid a reference to the rift in the party, either to the internal political groupings or political alignments that are visible in the party. It is entirely alien to our own way of thinking. Similarly we are not trying to exploit the political differences amongst the members on the Opposition side. We only wish parties are aligned on definite principles of policy. You will be able to see us through and we will be able to see you through. Therefore, do not try to derive a little satisfaction that simply because there is party criticism.....

Sri B.SHAM SUNDER (Bhalki).-I am not asking any thing from the Finance Minister. I want to know whether the Finance Minister is replying to the debate or is he preaching or giving a sermon on morality and such things?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I am not yielding. I am replying to the debate that took place in this House. I am not even going astray. I was stating here what were the criticisms and taking illustrations of those criticisms with a view to saying something in reply. After all, it calls for reply on our part. Wherever I misquote a person, kindly point out to me and I am prepared to correct myself. I should not be mistaken if I say that the budget discussions have been unduly protracted. It is much better we confine our discussion and our criticisms to broad

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policies so that the details may be discussed in a much better manner when Demands or Grants are taken up. This is all my humble submission to the House.

Next I come to the main criticism or the main point that was suggested during the course of discussion on the budget. My friend Mr. V. Srinivas Shetty, Leader of the Opposition, naturally is entitled to great attention; his words are entitled to great respect, but I am really very sorry to say that his speech was entirely featureless. He called my budget speech featureless; he said that it had no broad objectives at all. How can the Leader of the Opposition expect us to give broad objectives in every budget speech; does he expect enunciation of principles in every budget speech?

He forgets he is living in a period of planning. He forgets that the broad objectives have been settled in Parliament by the consent of all the parties. The P. S. P. Party also was a party to it. They discussed the Whole thing and thereafter broad objectives were arrived at and the broad policies for the plan were settled. Therefore, now to say that the budget is featureless and it has no broad objectives is purely an uninformed criticism. I would like to quote here a few passages from the Planning Commission's Report. I am quoting from Chapter I, page 1:

> "The central objective of public policy and of national endeavour in India since Independence has been promotion of rapid and balanced economic development. The first five year plan was intended as a step in that direction. For formulating the plan, the Planning Commission attempted a fairly comprehensive review of resources and of needs in the light of circumstances then existing. The programme of development incorporated in the plan was calculated to strengthen the economy at the base and to initiate institutional changes which would facilitate more rapid advance in the future.
>
> The second five year plan has to carry forward the process initiated in the first plan period. It must provide for a larger increase in production, in investment and in employment."

Now I come to the objectives mentioned at page 24:

> "Within this broad approach the second five year plan has been formulated with reference to the following principal objectives:
>
> (*a*) a sizable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country;
>
> (*b*) rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries;
>
> (*c*) a large expansion of employment opportunities;
>
> (*d*) reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.
>
> These objectives are interrelated."

If my friend had pointed out these objectives and torn out my budget speech with reference to any of them, I would have been very grateful to him. If he had taken out portions of my speech here and there and said that those items were not intended to promote the broad objectives enunciated in the second five year plan, then I would have certainly bowed to him; but, if he simply says in a laconic and cynical manner that this budget is featureless and it has no broad objectives, then I submit to him that he has to make a little more study and come here then to help us to improve the administration of this country. We are in the last year of the second five year plan and it is not open to me to repeat every time what should be the objectives in every budget speech.

Some of the Hon'ble Members including Sri Narasimhan very rightly pointed out that with the increased tempo of expenditure we must show to them in concrete terms, in physical targets the increased production of wealth. As far

as possible I have tried to show that with the increased investments we have been able to build up assets; though for the time being they may be unproductive, but still they are productive assets. They are bound in course of time to yield good returns.

**Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY** (Malavalli).—The Finance Minister has to remember...

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—I am not yielding.

**Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM** (Kolar Gold Fields).—Sir, the Hon'ble Minister intervened in the speech of every member. So how is he now justified in saying that he does not like to be interrupted ?

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—If I am interrupted, I will lose the trend. I must give a cogent reply to the criticisms made.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—At least he must yield to the interruption of Sri Mallikarjunaswamy who is making very valuable suggestions.

**Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.**—I had economics as my subject for M.A.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—I am prepared to take lessons from him later on in the anti-chamber of the Speaker, but not now. After all, we must remember that we are in a period of planning and we have placed before ourselves and before the country certain broad objectives. Therefore the policy of every State Government should be to take every step which would promote these broad objectives, which would take us a little nearer towards our objectives, which would give two square meals to the common man. These are our intentions. I must very respectfully submit to the House that the State cannot be built in a day, not even in a decade. It takes at least two or three decades for creating a self-generating economy when the State could be re-built on its own resources. Till then we have to put in a great deal of effort and investment. Particularly in a stagnant economy, in an undeveloped country like ours and particularly in this new State of Mysore where we have units of varied stages of development, we have to face a great deal of difficulty. We have to do even field work. We have to explore all avenues of reconstruction. For this purpose a great deal of help, particularly sympathetic co-operation from the members opposite, is very necessary. We are likely to go wrong here and there. At that time if you can show us the way, to that extent we will be positively grateful to you. We have never spurned your offer of help at any time.

Then, Sir, though the majority of the members did not refer to it, one or two members referred to the economic condition in the country, I have already quoted two very significant paragraphs from the Economic Survey of the Government of India. It is not correct to treat this State in isolation. After all, Mysore State is a part of this big country and the economic situation in the country cannot be controlled by any unilateral action on the part of a single Government. Therefore I plead with you when you direct your criticisms please have this in your mind. This must be the background. If you really criticise us on that background I will positively take your criticism in the spirit in which it is given, but if you merely say in a very cynical manner that the country's economy is going to dogs, that prices are soaring up and inflationary tendencies are growing, it cannot be taken notice of very seriously.

We do admit these things, but what can be done by a single State is to be seen. It is very difficult for any one State to correct the whole situation in the country. We can certainly help to check the inflationary pressure by increasing production which lies within our State's activities. For example all of us can help by increasing production in the agricultural and in the industrial sectors. To that extent we will be helping to strengthen the economy of the country and to hold the inflationary tendency in check. Therefore it is no use blaming any single State. Recently, the National Development Council thought over this question and it has referred this question to a Committee

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of all the Chief Ministers because all of them must sit together and consider the question. It cannot be any unilateral action or action by an individual State. It must be central action. Particularly in a period of planning when lot of money is pumped into the economy, it is bound to exert inflationary pressures. I would say that of all members Sri Narasimhan has no justification to make this criticism because I expect him to understand these very things, because his party understands these very things and his party always claims that there should be complete control of all vital sources of wealth and there should be equal distribution. In a democratic set-up is that possible?

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—I said that your investments ought to have been such as would yield quick results. Your investments do not yield any results today.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—That again is an unfounded criticism. It is true that our investments in large irrigation works and heavy industries do not yield immediate results. But we have also invested on light industries, minor irrigation, roads and bridges which yield immediate results. Suppose we lay a road, things can be transported immediately. Therefore, it is not such an unbalanced reconstruction work: it is a balanced one. Our leaders have very wisely invested money on these large irrigation projects and on heavy industries and I may tell you that in the case of machine-building industry we cannot get immediate results. Only after the industry is established and it begins to manufacture machines it will yield results. You must therefore bear with the Planners and leaders of this great country.

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA** (Nanjangud).—The leaders realised very late that they should have commenced with minor irrigation projects first.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—They were not at all wrong. Very wisely they took up these huge irrigation projects but they did not neglect minor irrigation. Now, the tempo of minor irrigation projects has increased. Therefore, so far as the economic scene in Mysore State and in India is concerned, our leaders and the Chief Ministers of all the States are completely in the know of these things. They are taking steps to see that the inflationary pressure does not go out of control. It is a very difficult matter, particularly in a developing economy. You take any South Eastern country where there is no ghost of planning and you will find that there is inflationary pressure. Therefore, when you consider the economic scene in any country, you must congratulate us because we have been able to hold the price line to this extent. The price index in other countries is higher than in India and the rupee value is much better than the value of currencies in other countries.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—The rupee value is not better than the value of the currency in Pakistan.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—After all, it is a neighbouring country where there is no democratic form of Government. There is no comparison between the two countries. I may tell the House that even in Russia and China they were not able to hold the price line. There were inflationary pressures also and with great difficulty the people there were fed with black bread and cabbage soup for 8 or 10 years.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—There was only inflationary finance.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Suffice it to say that it is not possible for any one State to hold the price line. It is an all-India policy and our thoughts are already towards keeping the inflationary pressure at as low a mark as possible.

Now, I come to the very constructive suggestions of Sri Mallaradhya. I am indeed very grateful to him. In fact, he has seen the future and has already warned us in regard to the next Finance Commission. He has suggested that, so far as the shared Central Taxes are concerned, the State Government must be vigilant from now onwards and must take all possible steps to prepare a good case to have a greater share in income-tax, excise revenue, estate duty and railway

income. I can assure him that we have been watching very carefully to see to what extent we can have a higher proportion from the central revenues. Just as we did before, we will positively make a good case before them. Particularly for the reconstruction of the backward area in some of the integrating areas we want more money. We would urge for a little higher grant in this behalf so that we can also come to the level of other advanced States.

Sri Mallaradhya suggested that, so far as the forest resources are concerned, they have not been fully tapped. He indirectly stated that what we spend is much more than what we get. I may tell him that in comparison with the neighbouring States ours is a little lower expenditure. I may tell him that the percentage of working expenditure to total gross revenue under Forest when compared to other States like Andhra and Madras is quite reasonable. In 1960-61, the percentage in Madras is 49, that in Andhra 45 and that in Mysore 43. Therefore, we are within the safer limits and therefore you must congratulate us that with lesser expenditure we are going to get more income. We will bear in mind his other suggestions that when bamboos, fuel and charcoal are supplied, proper costing system should be adopted and only then should the balance sheet be struck.

He also said that the tax-collecting machinery, particularly with regard to sale tax, should be tightend and that vigilance or intelligence staff should be appointed. Very recently, the department was reorganised. We have recruited some staff. Unfortunately, we have not been able to recruit the other staff on account of various complications that arose as a result of the High Court decision. But I can assure him that we will positively rebuild this department and appoint the necessary staff in regard to the intelligence staff so that all the leakages could be plugged. In fact, I know for certain that there is lot of leakage. In this connection, I may inform the House that when we were sitting as members of the Select Committee, the Hon'ble Member Sri Gadag gave us very valuable suggestions. There used to be a lot of evasion from here to Bombay and our law was also a little defective. We got it amended. Though it was not amended to the extent desired by us, a lot of evasion is now prevented and we are getting a much better income. In spite of it I am prepared to implement immediately the suggestions so far made with regard to the collection machinery of sale-tax.

He has also suggested that we must levy the maximum on the electricity. In fact, our limit is 3 pies. The House has accepted this amendment and by means of a notification we can increase it to 3 n.p. I am waiting for an appropriate auspicious occasion to increase it.

He also referred to the provision made for the sinking fund. We have made a larger contribution to it. A comparison of our State with the Government of India is not correct but the suggestion of the Hon'ble Member that the contribution need not be according to strict principles of orthodox finance will be kept in mind because it is in the interest of the State. Mysore State which is building up first-class assets need not become panicky and provide all the money that is necessary. Even with a little less we can tide over our difficulties.

Similarly, with regard to depreciation for avoidance of debts his suggestions will be borne in mind but there is one difficulty. This minimum amount has to be provided according to the notifications issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—It is only in respect of two particular loans that you have provided them.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—I shall see what we can do in this matter.

He has also suggested that the budgets of the boards should be placed before this House. But he forgets that there is only one statutory board viz. the Khadi and Village Industries Board and others are only Advisory Boards. They meet, pass resolutions and throw out suggestions. Those suggestions are implemented by the department concerned.

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Sir, I do not think these boards have any separate budgets over which they have entire control. We have control over each item and all these items are mentioned in the Budget and the Budget is subject to the vote of this House.

SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY (Chicknaikanahalli).—You can place the Balance Sheet of the individual major industry.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—Then Sir, Sri Mallaradhya referred to unproductive assets and said that it was in the order of 100 crores. Sir, Sri Mallaradhya had varied experience in the service of the Government of Mysore. He has filled with distinction some of the major posts. He was Revenue Secretary for a long time and Secretary, Planning Department also. Therefore, how he used this expression 'unproductive assets' in respect of some of these items, I cannot understand. We have not strayed away from the main policy laid down by the previous Governments so far as building up of the assets is concerned. Even the K.R.S. has been built up during a series of years. Even to this day, with great difficulty, it began to yield 1·5 per cent. Can he forget what a source of blessing K.R.S. has been to the Mandya area and how the area has developed and what indirect benefits have accrued to the people in that area? It is a security against recurring famine; their standard of life has risen; and merely to say that it is unproductive, will not be correct according to me, Sir. Immediately it may not be yielding the calculated returns. But after some time, they are bound to yield a good return and it will also help the prosperity of the people residing in that particular area. Sir, we have been seeing that every section of the House has been demanding that schemes of major irrigation, and minor irrigation should be taken up, even though they are not productive immediately. But we must realise that their demand is just and in the long run it will prove to be an insurance against famine. To negative their requests on technical grounds that they do not yield economic returns would be to negative the reconstruction of the country in most vital aspects.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That is why I said, you may classify your assets.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—I am coming to that. Sir, in this connection I am quoting from the Taxation Enquiry Committee Report. They have also suggested that with reference to the area, and the nature of the work, it must be decided and these factors should also be taken into consideration:

> "While it may not be possible to expect these returns in all places, we have to undertake projects in certain areas where there is absolute need to insure certain areas against uncertainty or vagaries of nature. ***not only the economic standards of the people will improve in the larger area and particularly, indirect benefits will be shared by the people who are living in adjacent localities."

Suppose we produce more foodgrains, suppose we produce more agricultural commodities, to that extent we will be independent of foreign imports. To that extent our industries will thrive; we will be able to provide a first-class and sound agricultural basis and for a sound agricultural basis, we need all these assets to be built up even though they may be seemingly unproductive.

Sir, Sri Mallaradhya referred to ten per cent reduction in the establishment. This is a very valuable suggestion. I myself have suggested that the Committee which is constituted to explore ways and means and resources, should also suggest economies. In the context of each Department, it may not be ten per cent *ad hoc*. But it may be five per cent in one, 15 per cent in some Department. Therefore, it is much better that each item is examined by the Committee and positive proposals placed before this House for consideration.

I now come to the question of classifying works as unproductive and productive. Sir, Sri Mallaradhya wanted certain clarifications. I got it examined by the Finance Department. Therefore, I would like to read the statement here.

The irrigation systems for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are treated as quasi-commercial concerns. As preliminary to accertaining the profit or loss on each of these systems the head '17. Interest on Irrigation Works (Commercial)' is debited with interest on the Capital Outlay, irrespective of the source from which it was actually provided. The amount so debited to this head is shown as a deduction under the head "22. Interest on Debt and Other Obligations". This is only a book adjustment as between two heads of account and does not affect the expenditure as a whole.

The interest to be debited to irrigation systems is calculated in respect of Capital Outlay incurred in each year at a rate to be fixed by the Government for that year with reference to the borrowing conditions of the year and the desirability of avoiding minor variations in the rate from year to year. Once the rate to be charged in respect of the Capital Outlay incurred in a given year has been fixed, it remains constant and interest is charged at that rate every year permanently on that part of the Capital Outlay. For example, if an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs is incurred on One Irrigation System in 1959-60 and if the Government floated an open market loan during that year at four per cent (loan being issued at par) the interest on this Capital Outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs may be calculated at percentages varying between 4 and 5 so as to allow small margins for fluctuations. If it is fixed say, at 4·5 per cent, it may remain constant for 3 or 4 years. The Capital Outlay during this period of 3 or 4 years will be charged at the rate of 4·5 per cent permanently. Since this is only an adjustment between two heads of account the rate of interest is not changed every year if this difference is less, say one per cent.

'Productive Works' are works of a remunerative character undertaken for the improvement of the country. Their first cost is usually met from borrowed money and they are expected after a certain period to yield enough revenue to meet the interest charges on the Capital and the cost of working and maintenance.

"Un-Productive Works" are those works which, although not directly remunerative, are intended to guard against expenditure which would otherwise probably be incurred in the future for providing relief to the population, and those which are undertaken for the general improvement of the country or for general administrative purposes.

These are very well defined definitions for incurring expenditure on productive and non-productive works and I hope Sri Mallaradhya will be satisfied with this explanation.

Then I come to some criticisms of Sri M. C. Narasimhan. He said, about direct and indirect taxes and observed that we were not very keen on direct taxation and that in our regime the rich people become richer and poor became poorer. Sir, I must tell him that in a democratic set up, in a democratic planning, we must have both direct and indirect taxation. The country has accepted it. It is not possible, unless the entire economy is regimented, to avoid both. But you must also examine the incidence of direct taxes. The incidence of direct taxation is on a smaller number. You should not divide the entire resources of direct taxation on the entire country. That is not so. It is only a limited number, particularly the richer classes that bear this direct taxation. That is one of the weapons for bringing down and narrowing the disparity between the rich and the poor. I think Sri A. M. Basave Gowda will bear me out-he has to pay agricultural income-tax and it goes on increasing up to 40 per cent above one lakh. Therefore, you will see how sharp and steep will be the taxation as we go higher up. Similarly, with regard to non-agricultural income also

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Sir, when we launch upon a programme of reconstruction of the country, as large number of people as possible must share the burden and they must also participate in the reconstruction of the country by contributing to the best of their ability. I admit that indirect taxes cannot go on in an unlimited manner. But in a developing economy, particularly when more resources are to be mobilised, you cannot possibly avoid indirect taxation.

Sir, there is also another criticism.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—Even under direct taxes like Stamps, etc., they fall on the common man.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—It can be said that everything falls on the common man and it can also be said that the budget is not for the common man at all.

Then the Hon'ble Member referred to the scales of pay. He has very carefully read the recommendations of the Pay Commission. He knows that even the Pay Commission did not refer to the pay scales of the State Government employees. Therefore, to the best extent possible and to the best of our ability, we are prepared to remunerate our employees. It all depend upon our capacity. I want him to compare the pay scales of Andhra, Madras and Kerala. Except in the case of Class IV, let the Hon'ble Member point out any scale of pay in Kerala which is higher than that of Mysore. I do not find fault with the lower grades obtaining there. To the best of their ability they have paid their employees. Similarly we are paying and in the fact we are very sympathetic towards our employees. I appeared before the Pay Commission and said that the pay scales should be hammered out on the economic background of the entire country whether they be of the State employees or the Central Government employees. I have also suggested to them that it is always safer to have some relationship between the two. Unfortunately the Pay Commission itself did not take it seriously. They said that both cannot be considered because we are having a federal structure and each State has internal autonomy, and therefore they did not want to interfere. But, I can assure the Hon'ble Members that we are getting this question examined and we will possibly do something consistent with our resources and also in relation to the scales of pay that obtain in the neighbouring States.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—It must be related to the per capita income.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—The Hon'ble Member said that Mysore was lagging behind in the per capita expenditure on social services.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—The percentage allocation is less.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—I shall give the percentage expenditure incurred on the social services in the States of Andhra, Mysore, and Madras. for 1959-60.

| | Education | Medical | Public Health | Agriculture | Animal Husbandry | Co-operative | Industries and Supplies | Total in lakhs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madras ... | 1329 | 441 | 124 | 292 | 94 | 197 | 417 | 2884 |
| Andra Pradesh ... | 1381 | 359 | 220 | 339 | 122 | 176 | 153 | 2743 |
| Mysore ... | 1132 | 293 | 214 | 213 | 103 | 74 | 192 | 2221 |

The per capita expenditure is:

| | |
|---|---|
| Madras | 8.6 |
| Andhra | 8.0 |
| Mysore | 9.9 |

Therefore, it can be seen that even though the per capita taxation is less, even though our income is less, because we have built up certain assets, the per capita expenditure on social services is 9.9.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The point is, formerly it was 20 per cent and this year it is 18 per cent. There is a decline.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ (ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ).—ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್‌ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಾ ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್‌ಗಾಗಿ 9.9 ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸಸ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟಿತ್ತು ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I cannot give figures off hand. We are keeping up the expenditure and we are in no way spending less.

Sri B. Vaikunta Baliga wanted to know how the Sugarcane Cess Fund was being spent. I do not want to take the House through a long statement. Suffice it to say, there are seven Sugar Factories in the Mysore State. There are :

1. The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya.
2. The Tungabhadra Sugar Works, Ltd., Shimoga.
3. The Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Ltd.
4. The India Sugars and Refineries, Ltd., Hospet.
5. The Bellary Central Co-operative Sugar Factory, Kampli.
6. The Salarjung Sugar Mills, Ltd., Munirabad.
7. The Ugar Sugar Works, Ltd., Ugar.

The House will remember that after integration certain funds were allotted to the State as successor States of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad.

The cess paid by the Mysore Sugar Co., was credited to a separate reserve fund called the Sugarcane Cess Fund. The Cess paid by the factory for the last four years is as follows :

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1955-56 | 22.34 lakhs. |
| 1956-57 | 21.69 ,, |
| 1957-58 | 13.34 ,, |
| 1958-59 | 43.03 ,, |

The fund is mainly used for improvement of communications in the cane growing areas. I will give out the figures of Mandya :

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1954-55 | 15.82 lakhs. |
| 1955-56 | 21.25 ,, |
| 1956-57 | 21.25 ,, |
| 1957-58 | 24.14 ,, |
| 1958-59 | 18.60 ,, |

There was a balance of Rs. 17.96 lakhs in the Fund on 31st March 1959.

The cess paid by the Ugar Sugar Factory is :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1956-57 | (5 months) | Rs. 1.05 lakhs. |
| 1957-58 | 5.08 | ,, |
| 1958-59 | 7.32 | ,, |

The fund is utilised for financing certain schemes connected with the development of sugarcane in Bombay Karnatak area. The expenditure for the last three years is as follows :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1956-57 | (5 months) | Rs. 0.86 lakhs |
| 1957-58 | 2.05 | ,, |
| 1958-59 | 1.88 | ,, |

The fund will get further credits from the balance in the Bombay Sugarcane Cess Fund as on 31st October 1956 when the same is allocated to the successor States.

The fund will be utilised for financing road works in the cane growing areas and administrative approval for road works costing Rs. 22.75 lakhs was accorded in August 1959. This is so far as Belgaum area is concerned.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Is not the money being spent outside the cane growing area ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—No.

Therefore in some cases we have not been able to recover in full but in other cases we have been able to recover fully. The broad allocation of fund is as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| Communications ... | 75 per cent |
| Research and Development. | 13 per cent |
| Health ... | 5 per cent |
| Charges for collection, etc. | 2.5 per cent |

(SRI T. MARIAPPA)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Development of Sugar industry. | | 2 per cent |
| Marketing of sugar | ... | 1.5 per cent |
| Technical Education | ... | 1 per cent |

Therefore 75 per cent is spent for communications and 13 per cent for research and development and the rest for other purposes.

One of the Hon'ble Members raised the question that the sucrose content in the sugar was low. As we are crushing for a longer period naturally it gets reduced. But if it is done only during certain period, *i.e.*, for 3 to 5 months, the content is bound to be very high. But, the question is are we going to neglect the other areas.

It was asked: Are you going to include cane in other areas, particularly, Mandya area? It crushes almost 10 to 11 months. All these factors have to be borne in mind. Dr. Nagan Gowda suggested to me that in Mandya area, we might have two or more Mills so that the period of crushing must be curtailed. That was his advice to me. When compared to North India, recoveries in South are much better.

The question of Motor Vehicles Taxation and its utilisation was raised. Sir, as the House is aware this tax is not earmarked for any purpose. It goes into the general revenues after paying compensation to local bodies. But he wanted to know whether we had spent this large amount on road works and communications. Sir, any scrutiny into our Budget and any discerning eye will find out that we spent not merely this amount but more than twice this amount on the improvement of communications, roads and bridges.

**Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.**—Not on the roads where there is more traffic.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—I will not draw a hard and fast rule. One or two words about lapses of Central funds. Whatever might have been the reasons for the lapses in the past, they do not exist any longer. We are taking all possible steps to see that Central Government's grants are fully utilised.

**Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.**—In an under-developed economy, when we are planning for under-developed economy and for a social welfare State, no lapses should be made and lapses should be minimised to the extent possible, for the efficiency of the Government will be judged by that, and we will be adjudged as inefficient by our neighbouring State.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Sir, I have said it on more than one occasion that due to various causes owing to re-organisation, in the first two years, we have not been able to gear up the machinery, but from the third year onwards, we have geared up the machinery and as Hon'ble Members are aware, we are spending more. I must definitely state on the floor of this House that we should not spend recklessly simply because the House wants us to do so.

**HON'BLE MEMBERS.**—No, no.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Then you will come round and criticise us Sir, the House is aware that in the last three months of the year, there was rush of expenditure.

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—That is what you have done. You had the courage to provide for Rs. 41 crores which you have not been able to spend in the past four years. Virtue can be that carried to an extent. Beyond that even virtue becomes vice.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—To spend Rs. 41 crores is difficult. But I assure you that we will make sincere efforts and with your co-operation we will be able to spend more money and show good results.

**Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.**—The schemes must be prepared well within time and grants should be made use of. That is the advice of experts. Don't neglect them.

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—I will give you two examples. Irrigation works and power will absorb the whole money. Supposing a generator is installed. We have to pay the bills. So far as particularly irrigation and power are concerned, money can go out in no time, because as soon as you pay the Bills of importers, the whole money is

expended. That is the reason why all the money will be expended and that is the reason why we have provided for heavy amounts.

**Sri K. KENCHAPPA** (Hiriyur).—Estimates from each Department will have been prepared as to what amounts can be spent on minor heads. Still if money is saved, would it not indicate that administration has got some inefficiency in it?

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—Sir, I only submit very humbly that non-official failings are reflected in the administration and your and my efficiency will be reflected in the administration. They are also human beings and they represent the cross-section of the public. You cannot expect angels to come.

**Sri K. KENCHAPPA.**—So, their inefficiency has to be attributed to the infficiency of members?

**Sri T. MARIAPPA.**—You were their class-mate and I was their class-mate. So, our failings or efficiency will be reflected in them.

Then Sir, Sri Kurumbayya for whom I am particularly grateful brought to bear on the analysis of this Budget a very high sense of criticism. Therefore, the House is deeply grateful to him. He wanted to know whether the plans of erstwhile Coorg have been given up. It is not so. In fact, we have stated in that plan that all the schemes have been added up and made into this broad Plan. Therefore, if he can draw our attention to any one scheme which has been omitted or left out, we will positively take steps to see that these items are included. In fact, our idea is to include all the schemes which were in force in the respective areas. Some of the Members wanted to know the details of Famine Relief Fund. The Budget Memorandum this time contains details about it and I have given more information about it than what is wanted. We have constituted a Famine Relief Fund. The balance of similar funds in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad States as on 31st October 1956 were allocated to the 'Successor States'. This State being one of the Successor States has received balances from these Funds. It has received Rs. 30.85 lakhs from Bombay and Rs. 7.75 lakhs from Andhra Pradesh. The balance in the Madras Famine Relief Fund as on 30th September 1953 was allocated to the successor States of Andhra and Mysore in 1954. The Mysore State received an amount of Rs. 2.68 lakhs. Now, we are going to establish a single famine relief fund for the new Mysore State of Mysore and a Bill is already before the Legislature. Pending its enactment, the State Government is crediting every year from 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs to the Fund as recommended by the Second Finance Commission. The direct expenditure on Famine Relief in 1957-58 and 1958-59 was Rs. 37.64 lakhs and Rs. 10.05 lakhs respectively. The amounts transferred from the Fund during these years were Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 10.14 lakhs respectively. The question of short drawal from the fund during 1957-58 is taken up with the Accountant General. There was a credit balance of Rs. 25.98 lakhs in the Famine Relief Fund, Mysore, Rs. 30.85 lakhs in the Famine Relief Fund (Bombay) and Rs. 7.75 lakhs in the Famine Relief Fund (Hyderabad) on 31st March 1959.

Sir, I now come to the concluding portion of my reply. Sir, some of the Hon'ble Members said that somehow provisions are made and there are savings almost every year. Sir, this is not a special feature of Mysore Budget. You can take the audit Report of any State or even of the Centre. Such things naturally will happen. Simply because a provision is made, it does not mean that the entire amount should be spent. Every effort should be made to spend it. I quite see the point. In human machinery, there are a number of factors which are to be taken into consideration; particularly in the case of civil works, site has to be selected and many complicated questions that come up for decision later on will contribute for lapses in the provision.

**A MEMBER.**—But Andhra and Madras have spent more than the Plan provision.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I quite see the point. There are huge irrigation works where it is easy to spend huge sums of money. But it is not possible when you have a number of works scattered all over in the five different areas and where the tempo of development cannot be stayed in any one area. Therefore, they practically spread out throughout the area. Suppose an officer is not posted to any one area or if an officer takes leave, or if a contractor puts up objection, things will be delayed. I know in one case, in Kunigal area, a notice was sent to the Contractor because he did not carry out the work properly.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The amount left over is over Rs. 4 crores.

11-30 A.M.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is only a surplus of 4·49.....

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the amount unspent? If the aggregate of all the unspent amount of various departments is totalled, it comes to an enormous figure. You must admit that.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are keeping in mind all these suggestions and try to do our best for the year 1960-61, i.e., the last year of the Plan. We want to spend ninety to hundred per cent next year. But it depends on various other factors. If they are feasible it is possible to spend.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಇಂಟ್ರಫೆಯರೆನ್ಸ್ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದರೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಸೀಲಿ ಬಾಜಿಗಳು ಸಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು, ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ವಿಧಾನವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಡ್ರೈನೇಜ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕೊಂದರೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Lastly Sri Mallaradhya and Sri Madappa had referred to the expenditure debited to Contingency Fund. Sir, during the course of the Budget discussion itself, I got the whole thing printed and distributed the copies to the members, and also laid a copy of the same on the Table of the House. Sir, every expenditure has to be debited and we cannot spend more than two crores, because two crores is the limit of Contingency Fund. Whenever we spend, we have to recoup the same by the vote of the House. It always stands at two crores. It can never exceed two crores. That is why I supplied the details in the printed copy and supplied the same to all the members. I hope the House is satisfied.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palaiyam).—Consolidation of debt ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The question was raised by Sri Mallaradhya. I said that we would prepare a good case before the next Finance Commission. I am approaching the Government of India for rationalising all our debt obligations. With these few words, I close, and I thank the Hon'ble Members of the House for their sympathetic consideration of the Budget and for their constructive suggestions.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Overtime allowance for the Legislature Secretariat.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is under consideration.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕರ್ಟಸಿದರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇ ವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri B. G. KHOT (Sadalga).—About the recovery of agricultural income-tax, especially with regard to tobacco, it has not been made clear. I had written a letter.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It was not specifically raised on the floor of the House. He had written a letter to me. Beyond what is stated in the Agricultural Income-tax Act, no Minister is competent to give a direction to the officers. Their judgments are quasi-judicial. The Hon'ble Member had written to me stating whether a lumpsum cannot be recovered. There is a provision for compounding. Therefore, on acreage basis, you can compound. Informally I can ask them to be sympathetic and that without thought they should not assess. Beyond that, it is not possible for me to interfere. It is in their discretion. The decisions are open to appeal even to the High Court.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—I wanted that there should be a change in the mode of recovery.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I am powerless.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You may bring an amendment to the Act.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far, all my colleagues have stated what they wanted to say. Mine is the last. I will be as brief as possible. First I will try to reply to some of questions raised regarding the General Administration Department.

Hon'ble Sri Mallaradhya suggested that ten per cent of the expenditure on establishment charges could be saved. Sir, the need for economy is always kept in mind when new proposals are sanctioned. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance has referred in his speech that a small committee is proposed to be appointed for suggesting resources and economies. If that committee is constituted it will go into the question. At the level of the Ministers we are for reducing expenditure on establishment charges. We have also thought of reducing the establishment charges of our own establishments, so that others can follow, and Heads of Departments can also think of spending less on establishment charges.

Sri Mallaradhya suggested that there is no need for the posts of Divisional Commissioners. Perhaps the Hon'ble Members know that when the new Mysore State was constituted, at that time, it was very difficult for us to find a suitable central place as the capital for the new Mysore State. Bangalore is the only place which is highly developed from all points of view. In order to give better satisfaction to the people coming from different integrated areas, we thought of appointing Divisional Commissioners so that the Divisional Commissioners may deal with the problems concerning those regions. Secondly in all the developmental activities, these senior IAS officers will be supervising the work of developmental activities—to execute them as early as possible. From this point of view we have these Divisional Commissioners. But I have to admit that there is scope for reducing one or two of the Divisional Commissioners. We are considering about it. But all of a sudden, within a period of one or two years, it is not possible for us to remove all the Divisional Commissioners or those offices.

Sir, there was also a suggestion from Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya that the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction have no need to be there. But it is very difficult in the new Mysore State for the Director of Public Instruction to supervise all the activities in the Education Department; because the Education Department is expanding very fast, and it is not possible for the Director of Public Instruction to have effective check and supervision over all the activities carried on in the new Mysore State. So, it is necessary to supervise the work carried on in particular regions.

Hon'ble Member Sir Venkatai Gowda has suggested that there is delay in preparing the Inter-State Seniority list of Gazetted and non-Gazetted officers. This question has been raised on the floor of the House several times and I have tried to give replies. Regarding Gazetted officers, I may assure the Hon'ble Members of the House that whatever was to be done by the Government has been done and all the Heads of Depatments are publishing the names and seniority of the officers in the Gazette. As I have already replied, those persons who are not satisfied with the decisions of the Government, have a right to go on appeal before the Appeal Committee which has been constituted by the Government of India. So the question of Gazetted officers is as good as settled.

Regarding N.G.Os., as I have replied on the floor of this House already, the Advisory Committee was constituted and that committee has submitted a report and the proposals are being examined by Government and very soon they will be finalised and the seniority list would be published.

Sri G. N. Puttanna suggested that when the Ministers tour, they should call for the meeting of the District officers and find out their difficulties and meet the co-ordination committees

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existing there. He is not here. Sir, co-ordination committees at different levels have been constituted at the Divisional Commissioner level, at the Deputy Commissioner level and the Tahsildar level. The Ministers, when they go on tour, meet these committees. The Chief Minister also meets them when he goes on tour.

There was a suggestion that officers should not be transferred from one end to another. Sir, class IV officers are normally not transferred. In class III, we have three categories. One is, Statewide, second is Division-wide and the third is District-wide. N.G.Os. of the last category are not transferred out of the district; generally, they are kept there.

Sri Sitharama Rao suggested that we should not encourage people from outside to take appointments here. Sir, legally we cannot prevent any person coming from outside and taking up some appointment in the Government of Mysore. Government of India has passed a legislation that, due to residence question, they should not be barred from being appointed. It is illegal and it would be against the Constitution.

Sri Narasimhe Gowda referred to the heavy expenditure in administration. I have already replied to this point. Secondly, he referred to seniority for promotion. Sir, When Department Heads are selected on merits, seniority is also taken into consideration.

Even otherwise, seniority and efficiency are also taken into consideration whenever they are promoted. But, there is not only positive merit. If we accept only positive merit, the question of fixing seniority would be different. Unless it is purely selection matter, we will have to consider according to the ability and we cannot look into only seniority. These are very rare and exceptional cases.

Sri Basave Gowda suggested that officers should not be transferred frequently. I accept his view point. Generally, officers are not transferred within a period of two years if they are doing good work. If there are on complaints, they will be kept for three years also. But, Government will not keep any officer in a place for more than three years. At times, people come and approach Government for transferring an officer even though it may not be two years of his being posted to that place. Such interference has reduced now. When I took office such representations from various people and from various sections were too many. I am happy to inform the House that now it has come to such a minimum that it is negligible. Now, we pass orders and see that those orders are not interfered with.

SRI A. R. KARISIDDAPPA (Arasikere).—Is this policy followed in the Secretariat also?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the rule in the Secretariat is different. No Secretary will continue in his post for more than five years. With one exception, all other Secretaries are transferred. Even in this one case, it is not, strictly speaking, an exception because if we take into consideration the new Mysore State, he is not in that place for more than five years. I am referring to the Secretary, Public Works Department.

SRI A. M. BASAVE GOWDA (Chikmagalur).—If there are complaints, will you kindly hold an enquiry and then transfer the officer if he is found wrong or do you simply transfer him because there is a complaint against him?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Sir, they will be kept if there are no complaints. If complaints come, they will be enquired into and if it is proved, he will be punished also.

SRI B. RACHAIAH.—Is transfer a punishment to an officer if he is not doing his duty properly?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I have never said that transfer is a punishment. Then, Sir, Srimathi Ratnamma Madhava Rao made a reference regarding the number of writ petitions. It is difficult to reply this point because every citizen has a right to go the High Court if he feels that injustice has been done to him. How can the Executive Government lay any restriction on this? I feel that it is a good sign that our

people are conscious of their rights. If they go to High Court and take a decision, it would be good for the Government also to carry on the administration well.

**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—Is it because you are a lawyer?

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—'Poorvashrama'.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Not because Iam a lawyer, Sir. I am not referring to Poorvashram also. The point is, it is better that people go to High Court whenever they feel that injustice has been done. We are not sore about it, Sir.

**Sri K. KENCHAPPA.**—The question was not about the number of writ petitions. It was a question as to what extent the *mala fides of* the Government officers went.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Perhaps, this is the interpretation of the Advocate, but it was not the interpretation of the lady Member. Sir, Sri Mallaradhya has said that there is colossal waste and callousness on the part of the concerned in the Development Blocks. It may be true to a certain extent but the expression used by the Hon'ble Member is too strong and not correct. Sir, in the N. E. S. Blocks there is not a scheme which is not wanted by the people or which the people not want. Giving their contribution itself is enough proof for the popularity of the schemes. It is only on the advice of the Block Development Committee that the schemes are taken up. These schemes are becoming more and more popular. There is so much of demand for these Blocks in other areas. Sri Mallaradhya raised the question of the staff employed in these Blocks at the end of five years. The National Development Council has taken a decision long back that this staff would be needed in the future under the pattern of the welfare state and the question of making 80 per cent of the staff permanent is under the consideration of the Government. We cannot make them work for 5 years or 10 years without confirmation. He also suggested that periodical reports be placed before the House. Perhaps, he was referring to the Malnad Development Board. I wish to place before the House the report of the Malnad Development Board and also other Boards which are meant for several industries. It is better and it is in the interest of the Members also that we place such reports before the House. He also suggested that the Draft Five-Year Plan should be discussed. The Draft Plan has been printed and circulated.

And again we are going to discuss in the States Development Council meeting all the items which have been proposed in the Third Five-Year Plan. If necessary, this time Iam thinking of inviting some of the Hon'ble Members from this House and the Upper House to discuss about these problems even if they are not the members of the Development Council.

**Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.**—May I know whether the Third Five Year Plan comes here before this House for discussion, at least some time?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Before it comes to this House we will be able to keep it before the Development Council. My idea is that not only the members of the States Development Council should discuss; it is the practice of this Government to invite the members of the Legislature to attend meetings. Similarly I do not want to keep out members who want to take interest from this House also from the Upper House and afterwards, if necessary, we can discuss here also.

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—Will the Hon'ble Chief Minister assure the House that it is better that the final shape of the Third Plan should get the approval of this House? Is it not necessary, because before the final plan is formulated and takes shape that it is better that the House is given an opportunity? I think it is very necessary.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—In the course of my talk I referred to the intermediate stages before the Plan is prepared. I am now referring to the opportunity to be given to this House to put its seal of approval to the Plan as formulated finally. Very recently I attended the National Development Council. This is the first time that the Chief Ministers of the States went to Delhi and considered it. There also it is more or

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less a tentative plan and when we have got some definite idea it is decessary for us to keep it before the House and discuss and get the opinion of the members of this House as well as the Upper House.

Now I will try to reply to some of the questions concerning the industries department. Sri K. P. Gadag has made several suggestions and particularly he has tried to impress the House that the Government of Mysore is not doing much for the industrial development in Bombay Karnatak area. That remark perhaps is not correct. If we want to compare the activities of Bombay Karnatak area with old Mysore, it will not give a correct picture because old Mysore area started its industries some years back and Bombay Karnatak area, as it was in Bombay State, was neglected; it was not possible for the then Government to start various industries in that area. But if we look to the amount of work that has been done for the last two to three years, much has been done in the area. With reference to that I will try to reply. Sri Gadag referred to the Fertiliser factory.

SRI K. P. GADAG (Gadag).—My suggestion is for undeveloped areas and not for Bombay Karnatak area only.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—I do realise the anxiety of the Hon'ble Member that undeveloped areas should be developed and Bombay Karnatak is a little undeveloped from the point of view of industries; if he has said that, it is not wrong. I will try to explain to what extent it is possible for us to start some of the industries in Bombay Karnatak area. Since that question has been raised, it is my duty to reply and satisfy the members.

SRI K. KENCHAPPA.—I don't understand the term 'undeveloped area' from the point of view of industrial development. I understand that in the sense that the people in the area have not been given proper opportunities to develop what God has bestowed on them and what does it mean if it is to be said that industrial development is not so great and therefore, the area is undeveloped. ?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—I am glad the Hon'ble Member has understood the correct implications of development and undevelopment. A reference was made to the Fertiliser factory. The question of securing the fertiliser factory with high productive capacity has been taken up with the Government of India. The Government of India has informed us that they have appointed one Committee called Rane Committee which is expected to visit all the States and they are also expected to come to our State. When they submit a report and when the Government of India comes to a final decision, the question of location of the fertiliser factory will arise. Hon'ble Member Sri K. P. Gadag was anxious to know where the factory is to be located. Unless the Government of Mysore takes a decision to start a fertiliser factory in Mysore State, it may be too early for them to think of the location of the factory in the State. But there is no possibility of starting it at Gadag as has been suggested. If at all the factory is to be started, it will be round about Bhadravati according to me; ultimately these matters rest with the experts and we will be able to take the advice of the experts, but according to the information available, I may say that the most suitable place will be round about Bhadravati.

A reference was made regarding the Paper factory. If at all there is any big paper factory in Mysore State, it is the West Coast Paper Factory which is located in North Kanara District at Dandeli. It is in Bombay Karnatak. The Mysore Paper Factory working at Bhadravathi is not as big as this Factory. It is not correct to say that in Bombay Karnatak there is no paper factory. It is the biggest factory. There is a proposal to start a small paper mill at Ugar, a place in Belgaum District. The raw material used for this mill is sugarcane *bagasse*. We have got some experience in Mandya National Paper Mills. Messrs. Anup Singh Deli and Bros. have decided to start a paper mill making use of the

raw material available, just near Belagola. On the same lines the Government of Mysore is starting one more mill at Ugar. Two proposals are before the Government of Mysore one from Sri Bedi who has got American colloboration and another from West Germany. Whichever is going to be more suitable and more beneficial to that area, we are going to finalise it very shortly. Similarly, I can say that in the case of the West Coast Paper Mill which went into production about a year back, the capacity was to produce 60-65 tons of paper per day, but now they have decided to expand it to 200 tons per day. This proposal is pending before the Government of Mysore, but it is very difficult immediately say to 'yes' for 200 tons. The idea of the Government of Mysore is to allow up to 120 or 125 tons, not beyond that, because we will have to take into consideration the raw material which is available in our forest area. Without calculating the raw material, if you go on allowing the persons to expand, it will be very difficult for them to continue the factory. From that point of view we are a little bit conservative.

Similarly there is a proposal for the establishment of a rayon pulp factory for utilising bamboo in North Kanara area. One Sri Visvanath has come forward and submitted an application to the Government of India. The Government of Mysore has already recommended his case. It is as good as final. The only point to be considered by the Government of India is the financial capacity of the person and also the foreign colloboration. These matters are under consideration.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Normally in all cases until the scheme is complete and a final decision is taken, no license is given. Then how is it that in one case the Government of India issued a license without having gone through the formalities ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—They ought to have taken into consideration all these things; but they themselves are feeling that they should get a clear picture. Without that, they are not going to allow that man to go ahead. If this factory comes into existence that also will be in Bombay Karnatak area.

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Similarly a reference was made to cement factory. As the House knows, no new cement factories could be started after reorganisation of the State because the Government of India thought that there was overproduction against which the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya protested. Recently we have got a licence for producing cement and that factory is to be established in Tumkur District, perhaps in Chicknaikanahally. There is a possibility of starting this industry in Bombay Karnatak area. There is a proposal to build it in Nagarahally in Belgaum District. The application for this has been forwarded to the Government of India. The proposal to start this factory has been put forward by Sri Tendulkar. He is a person who has been responsible for starting the Bagalkot Cement Factory. Recently he had been to foreign countries and he has got some good collaborators. That is why his proposal is recommended to the Government of India. If that is approved there will be a cement factory in Bombay Karnataka area.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is there not a cement factory already in Bagalkot ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Yes, but this will be in addition to that. This new factory will be at Nagarahally in Belgaum District.

Then, reference was made to the starting of an aluminium factory. Hon'ble Members might have in view the proposal made by Sri Bage of Messrs. International Trading House, Dharwar. I may say that this proposal is under the active consideration of Government. In the meanwhile on the advice of the Government of India Sri Ligate of the Indian Aluminium Co. has come forward with an alternative proposal for the establishment of a much bigger plant at suitable places on the west coast preferably in Karwar or Gokarn and utilise the bauxite available from Belgaum, Kolhapur and

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

Saurashtra in Bombay State. This proposal seems to be more beneficial to our State and we are considering it very seriously. There is another proposal from Sri Tendulkar. He is interested in starting this factory in Bombay State much earlier than in Mysore State. Perhaps he is feeling that he has got much better facilities from the Government of Bombay than from the Government of Mysore. But according to me, Sri Ligate's proposal seems to be more profitable to us. So we should encourage him and give him all possible help.

SRI K. P. GADAG.—Is Sri Ligate from Mysore State?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Whether Sri Ligate is from Mysore State or not is not material for starting an industry. He wants to start this industry on the west coast line, preferably in Gokarn. His idea is not to depend upon the bauxite which is available in Mysore State only. He wants to get bauxite from Kolhapur and Saurashtra and other places. Possibly, it has to be brought by sea and not by land. Not only that, he has got two alternative proposals, one is to prepare alumina and the other is to prepare aluminium so that he can make use of the factory in Kerala and also the factory which is proposed to be started. Regarding power which is to be made available, he has sent a proposal to the Government of Mysore to allow him to produce his own electricity from the two tributaries of the river Kali. The point for consideration is whether we could allow a private party to produce electricity and utilise it for industrial purposes. That is a matter to be considered and decision taken thereon. Barring that the other suggestions made by him to start this factory seem to be quite all right. The Government of Mysore is also interested in it and we are corresponding with the Government of India.

It was suggested that all the industrial training centres and technical institutions are in old Mysore area and there was no possibility of such training centres being started in other areas. This statement is not correct. We have decided to start 30 centres. The Government have sanctioned these centres. Out of these 30 centres, 8 are in Bombay area 2 in Belgaum district, one at Khanapur and another at Gokak; 3 in North Kanara District, at Kumta, Honavar and Nandanagudi; 1 in Bijapur District at Ramthirtha, 2 in Dharwar District, one at Gadag and another at Hubli. So the statement made by the Hon'ble Member is not correct. Not only have they got their due, but even a little bit more.

There was a general criticism that an investment of Rs. 12 crores in Government industrial concerns is yielding only a profit of Rs. 40 lakhs. I would say that this profit amounting to 3 per cent is arrived at after the concerns have provided 5 per cent on the entire capital investment as also on the residual drawings on account of the working capital and after remittances to Government against the drawings. Actually all the Government industrial concerns put together are earning a profit of more than 8 per cent. I can quote some of the instances here. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works have made a profit of more than 8 per cent. The Kolar Gold Fields Undertaking have given 6¼ per cent and paid royalty on its investment to the extent of approximately 10 per cent. The profit of the Government Electric Factory is 35 per cent. There was a criticism regarding the Porcelain Factory. That criticism is to be considered by Government. Because we could not reach the target for a longer time we are suffering losses. Recently we have reached the target. We have come up to 180 tons of porcelain against an average rated capacity of 210 tons. I may make it clear that when I say that this factory has reached the target of 180 tons it is excluding the metal parts and other things. If we include that also, it will have more than exceeded the target.

Taking into consideration the overall picture, the loss in the Government Porcelain Factory is hardly 1 per cent for the reason that the factory has paid Rs. 6 lakhs and odd towards interest on investments.

Reference was made to the Central Industrial Workshop Factory. Till recently this factory was labouring under difficulties. Being a service organisation, for getting orders we will have to approach several people. If we do not get orders at the given time, perhaps we will not have sufficient work for the factory and we will not earn money. Considering all these things, to avoid this difficulty, a programme of production of small oil expellers, concrete mixers, tar boilers, etc., is being drawn up. Similarly the question of manufacture of diesel engine equipped road rollers is being considered. If the programme is taken up and if the road rollers are produced there will not be any difficulty in getting orders from the several people.

I may tell this House the profit which we are earning from one or two factories. Taking the Government Soap Factory and the Sandalwood Oil Factory, these factories have earned according to governmental accounting profits of 37 per cent and 25 per cent respectively.

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—According to official figures it is only 5 per cent in the Sandalwood Oil Factory.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—These are the Government figures. If they are wrong I am prepared to consider it. If commercial balance sheets are prepared for these factories, they will earn a profit of 50 per cent and 33 per cent respectively. I do not know whether it is correct for me to give the names of the various industries which have been started in Bombay Karnatak Area. Because a reference was made to it, I shall be very brief and give the names. I will take up Belgaum District. Perhaps the Hon'ble House knows that recently the Government of Mysore has decided to start a co-operative sugar factory at Sankeshwar in Belgaum District and I feel sure that this factory will go into production within 13 to 14 months. The total amount which the management will have to invest is Rs. 1 crore and 50 or 52 lakhs. Similarly, there is a proposal to start one more sugar factory at Mukund Hubli, a place in Belgaum District between Dharwar and Belgaum. The industrial estate at Belgaum is due to be completed and opened for operation after the monsoon of 1960. A number of small-scale units will be started with the result that many people get employment and that area will become prosperous after the completion of the industrial estate. I may inform the Hon'ble House that the Ugar Sugar Factory, which is one of the best sugar factories in the new Mysore State, has applied for expansion. They will get that permission and will expand. As I have already said, the paper mill at Ugar is to be started and so I need not say anything more about it. The Extension Centre for the development of small-scale industries has been declared open by the Development Commissioner for Small-scale Industries, Government of India, at Belgaum and that will be very useful for the various small-scale industries run by private agencies. Again, a Belgaum firm has been licensed to take up additional production lines in the form of hydro-jacks and oil-engine components. There is a proposal to start co-operative spinning mills or a spinning mill on joint stock basis. I hope that will be finalised very soon. Similarly, there are some other proposals for the Belgaum District and I need not go into the details now.

I will now say what has been done regarding North Kanara. I have already made a reference to the West Coast Paper Mill. The licensing committee has agreed in principle to examine the collaboration arrangements of the Greater Mysore Rayon Paper Mill to utilise the bamboo production of North Kanara. I have already referred to it. A large industrial co-operative society is to be set up for the manufacture of tiles and bricks at Karwar. Production facilities for electro-metallurgical works producting ferro-manganese will be extended very shortly. I have already referred to a project for harnessing the power potential in this district. A rural artisan training centre to develop the skills of artisans and to utilise the vast forest resources of this district to some extent for self-employment has also been brought into effect very recently. (*Interruption*).

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In this connection, I may inform the House that it is not the intention of this Government to add more industries where there are already industries. But there are some industries which will have to be located where there are a nummber of industries because they are inter-dependent. Otherwise, we will lose such industries for the Mysore State. When there is the question of any industry for Mysore State, we will have to consider whether it is necesary to have it in Bangalore or somewhere else.

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—According to the economic scene, the policy of the Government of India is to disperse industries and not to concentrate them.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—I shall now briefly refer to some of the industries which have been started and are proposed to be started in Dharwar. The new Karnatak Cotton Mill is one of the biggest concerns. The total number of spindles will be 50,000 and the total number of looms which are to be worked in it will be 300. The main purpose of reviving this industry is to supply more yarn to the handloom weavers who are more in number in the Belgaum Area and the extra yarn which is produced will be utilised for the 300 looms which are working there in two shifts. The investment will be about a crore of rupees. The Government of India has also come to the assistance of the Government of Mysore and the co-operative spinning mill.

The industrial estate in Dharwar is nearing completion and is due to be started very soon. It is one of the biggest industrial estates where a number of industrialists are coming. They have already submitted their applications. A number of small-scale industrial units will be started.

The conversion of the waste from cotton seeds into some fatty acids is sanctioned and it is expected to be utilised in the textile industry. Complete utilisation of the product which was formely used with difficulty as cattle fodder has been organised.

I shall now say something about Bijapur District. It is a known famine-stricken area and so much cannot be done there. The nature is not very kind to that district. Solvent Extracts and Plants will go into production very soon. Recently, they have been sanctioned and the parties concerned are very enthusiastic.

There is a proposal to start a co-operative spinning mill in Bijapur District. Already they have collected Rs. 10 lakhs and they have got it registered. They have got the licence and this will be started very soon. The persons who are concerned with this co-operative management are also trying to collect more money and the Government of Mysore is interested in starting one industry in the textile sector.

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA** (Gubbi).—What is the investment in this co-operative mill in Bijapur?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Government will invest as much as it has invested in other co-operative textile mills. The total number of spindles will be 12,000 and the total investment will be more than Rs. 50 lakhs. The District Central Co-operative Bank which has come forward has collected Rs. 10 lakhs and Government will invest somewhere between Rs. 10 and 15 lakhs. If necessary, Government will stand guarantee or give a loan to the concern.

I may just inform the Hon'ble House that the Government of India is trying to give an industrial estate for Bijapur District and its location will have to be decided after some time when we actually receive the final decision of the Government of India.

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—I have made adverse comments on the progress of them in the Mysore State and we must fight for one industrial estate for each district.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—According to the Second Plan, 8 industrial estates were allotted to the Government of Mysore and all those will be completed before the scheduled time. If we get one more, that will make nine.

There is a proposal to start a Small-scale Industries Corporation and with their help it will be possible to start a number of industrial estates in the

district headquarters or, if necessary, in the taluka headquarters, or even in some of the big villages in addition to the industrial estates which we are likely to get from the Government of India.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Chief Minister will remember that the Planning Commission has decided that we will have to give preference to Rural Industrial estates and that additional estates may be located in the rural area, instead of concentration in urban areas.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We do consider rural areas and we shall try to locate as many industrial estates as possible in rural areas, Sir.

Then Sir, there is a proposal by one Mr. Shah to start a sugar factory in Mudhol. It is stated that the licencing committee will give licence. If it is accepted by the licensing committee and if they give the necessary licence to Mr. Shah and others, it will be posisible to start one sugar factory at Mudhol.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What about the sugar factory at Gouribidnur, Sir?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is possible for the Government of Mysore to start a number of sugar factories. We have got a good irrigation area. We have good prospects and the percentage of sugar is also higher when compared with the sugarcane grown in north India.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Will not the starting of sugar factories affect food p.oduction, Sir?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—May I know the production that is attempted at Mudhol and the area that is likely to come under irrigation?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—By way of general information, I can say that it has 1,000 ton crushing capacity and that is considered to be the economic plant. A unit of a lesser capacity will not be economical. We can go up and not go down and it should not be less than 1,000 ton crushing capacity.

Sir, a specific question was raised regarding Bellary District. I think the Hon'ble Member Sri Ramiah was complaining that Bellary District has been completely neglected.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY (Coondapur).—Likewise South Kanara also.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I may mention here, Sir, that the Karnataka Oil Refineries work has been started and adequate financial assistance is being given in order to enable it to go into production. It is expected to start production in the middle of 1960. This is one of the best concerns which were liquidated and this concern was to be closed because a liquidator was appointed and, through the court, the whole thing would have been sold by public auction. Perhaps that area would have lost this concern. The Government of Mysore considered it necessary to revive this industry. It was very difficult for the Finance Corporation to advance money required to clear off the loans, because, according to the rules of the Finance Corporation, they could advance loan only up to 50 per cent of the total assets. But here as a special case, they have allowed a loan up to 75 per cent of the total assets. It has therefore been possible for the Government of Mysore to revive one big industry in Bellary District.

As has already been replied by the Hon'ble Minister for Finace, there are three sugar factorises in the Bellary District and of these, in respect of one of them, the Government of Mysore has recommended for expansion and it is likely that the Government of India will also agree for the expansion of the sugar factory, because it is very easy and more economical to expand an existing unit rather than start a new factory. If we want to start a new factory, we will have to invest 1½ crores of rupees. It is therefore very difficult to start a new factory. But it is very easy to permit the existing factories to expand. That is why the existing factory in Bellary district is to be expanded.

Sri G. N PUTTANNA (Tumkur).—Is the Government aware that in Tumkur District there is no industry although there are two Ministers belonging to that district? Will you kindly consider the question of Tumkur District, Sir?

Sri B.D. JATTI.—Sir, I am trying to reply to the questions raised by the Hon'ble Members. As far as I remember, Sri Puttanna did not raise this question in his speech the other day.

Sri B. E. RAMAIAH (Siruguppa).—There are only two sugar factories in Bellary. The Chief Minister was pleased to say three.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Hospet).—I think the Hon'ble Chief Minister is also thinking of the Salar Jung Factory on the other side of the River.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Yes. Recently, in Bellary District, they have started two more sugar plants at a cost of 2.50 crores. It is said that the percentage of recovery of sugar is 8.9 and it is stated to be very economical. It is to be tried in Bellary District. Similarly, a still smaller plant has been tried in Bellary District and the total investment roughly comes to Rs. 40,000 or 45,000. It is called the Khandsari Sugar Plant. Recovery of sugar is stated to be 6.9 per cent and molasses left is stated 6.9 per cent and that is priced high. The high price which is obtained for molasses will be roughly near about the same thing. That also has to be remembered. These are two small plants in Bellary. If they are successful, we want to start similar plants in other Districts. The total acreage of sugarcane necessary for a plant costing 250 lakhs is about 200 acres and for a smaller plant forwhich we invest about Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 45,000, it is 150 acres. It is feasible to adopt this scheme wherever sugar-cane is grown in lesser quantity.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಇ. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಎರಡು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—For one small plant which I am calling Khandsari Sugar Plant, the Khadi and Village Industries Board is helping. For the other plant, the Government of Mysore is helping. There is one more proposal where we have to invest 250 lakhs. There also Government is helping, Sir. It is not possible to reply on each individual item at this stage, Sir.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಇ. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾಖಾನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ merit ಮೇಲೆ consider ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Hon'ble Member wants to get a promise from me regarding the loans to be granted by the Government of Mysore. He can approach the appropriate Department and he will get the assurance from that Depapartment not in a general reply like this, Sir.

Sir, I do not wish to take much time of this House. Lastly, in Bellary District, the Thungabhadra Steel Projects Ltd., has been set up and it is expected to go into production very early. It is expected to manufacture penstock pipes needed all over the country. It is a very big venture started by the Government of Mysore and the Government of Andhra as partners, each investing capital in the proportion of 50 : 50. If we succeed in that, if will be perhaps one of the biggest concerns in the New Mysore State. I do hope Mr. Ramaiya and other friends of Bellary should be satisfied that the Government has done its best. I do not mean to say that the Government should not do much more. But it is not correct to say that the particular district or area is neglected.

As suggested by Sri Puttanna, Sir, it is possible for me to give details of industries started in each District. I have got details. But it is not proper for me to take it up at this time, because no points have been raised by him during the course of discussion. I will give it on other occasions.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Kindly get it printed and have it distributed to Members, Sir.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—What about the watch factory and the motor cycle factory?

Sri B.D. JATTI.—It is a known thing. It was demonstrated round about Vidhana Soudha. Watch Factory is going to be here. The Motor Cycle factory is to be started perhaps in Mysore.

12-30 P.M.

I want to bring to the notice of the House the Government investments

in industrial concerns. It has increased by 19 crores, *i.e.*, from Rs. 39 crores to 58 crores The industrial production has increased by 20 crores, *i.e.*, from 40 crores to 60 crores; the employment potential has increased by 10,000, *i.e.*, from 63,000 to 73,000. This, in short, is the sum total of the industrial concerns in the new Mysore State.

Now, about the Police Department. Sir, the Hon'ble Member Sri V. S. Srinivasa Shetty made a reference that in Bombay 400 personnel were proceeded against for indiscipline, corruption, etc. I was not present then but I have this information from the Official Reporters. I will give figures for the year 1958 pertaining to Mysore State :

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|---|---|
| Men punished departmentally otherwise by dismissal | 2,997 |
| Men dismissed | 43 |
| Pending cases upto the end of January 1960 | 100 |

who are facing prosecution and of whom 74 are under suspension. 119 Police Officers have been placed under suspension pending enquiries against them. For other irregularities and negligence of duties the number of officers involved is 364.

From this, it will be clear that this Government is vigilant about the various acts done by the Police Officers and drastic action has been taken.

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA**.—How many are gazetted officers?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—I have not got those details.

**ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.**—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣೆದುರಿಗೇ ಆದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೂ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ vigilant ಎಂದು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—There is politics.

**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.**—I strongly object to it. There is least politics involved. When the Assembly was meeting here hundreds of students were beaten and the Government has refused to institute an inquiry. On both sides of this House there was a demand that an investrigation should take place but the Government refused to take action. Now, the inquiry is going on which is almost suspended and the Government is imputing motives to opposition.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—I am not imputing any motive. There is nothing in my mind when I said that. That point has been sufficiently discussed on the floor of this House and an enquiry officer has been appointed. Let us wait for his report.

The Hon'ble Member Sri V. S. Srinivasa Shetty made a reference regarding recruitment of constables and qualifications. Perhaps there were different qualifications prescribed for different areas which have come into the New Mysore. Recently after full consideration we have prescribed qualification upto 8th Standard or III From or M. S. examination.

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—Did the Government take note of one suggestion that unless you improve the standard of educational qualifications of our police constables, the police administration will not improve. We wanted the minimum qualification of S.S.L.C.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—The Government is always interested in recruiting highly qualified persons. The qualification we have fixed is only the minimum. By this, it does not mean that people who are more qualified are barred from being appointed. In Madras they have tried to have higher qualified persons in one Station. In Mysore it is not possible because if we get more qualified persons for one station, perhaps the other police stations will suffer in efficiency. We will consider the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member and try it in a Police Station, and if it works well, we have a mind to recruit as many highly qualified persons as possible. As the Hon'ble Members may know, there are various other departments for which persons with S.S.L.C. qualifications are being recruited. So, the candidates who like to be appointed will go to other departments rather than come to the Police Department. There are also other factors such as pay scales, etc.

I think the Hon'ble Member Sri M. S. Pattan made a speech and I have read it. He has mentioned in his

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

speech that the number of murders before I took charge was less and it has increased now. I will give the official figures and leave the members to come to any conclusion. He made a specific reference to Bijapur District. The number of murders reported in Bijapur District is as follows:

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|---|---|---|
| 1957 | — | 93 |
| 1958 | — | 78 |
| 1959 | — | 74 |

There is a regular reduction of crime. I do not know how the Hon'ble Member made the charge against the Government. His figures may be different and he may have got them from different sources which cannot be relied upon.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—How many murders are due to the instigation of police?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There is not a single murder at the instigation of the police Officers.

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Sri B. D. JATTI.—From the figures which I just give, it will be clear that there is a downward tendency in the incidence of murders due to effective police vigilance in Bijapur District, because it was referred to by my Hon'ble friend Sri Pattan. Then there were some suggestions made regarding the Police Manual. Police Manual is being examined, and very shortly, it will be published and it will be brought into effect.

Sir, again, I will try to reply to some of the allegations made by the Hon'ble Member Sri Pattan. He in his speech has said that one of the members of his Party and one of the Members who is his associate contested against me and I was elected only by a difference of 10 to 12 votes. The reference was made by the Hon'ble Member Sri Pattan against me that I was elected in the last election with a difference of 10 to 12 votes. It is absolutely incorrect and absolutely false. The difference is not by tens but by thousands. If he is ignorant of all these things, God alone should help. If he wants he can go to the Election Office and find out what is the total number of votes I have secured and what is the total number of votes the other person has secured.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್ (ವಿಜಾಪುರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದಾಗ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೆ. ಅವರು 10–12 ವೋಟುಗಳಿಂದ ಆರಿಸಿಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am basing my reply on the report which I will read.

"……ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಾದ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾರು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಹಾಯಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ದುಡಿದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆದಾಗ ಕೇವಲ 10–12 ಓಟಿನಿಂದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಲಗಾಟ ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದು ತಪ್ಪಿ ಇವತ್ತು ಅವರು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ……"

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಟ್ಟಣ್ (ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ).—ನಾನು 12-16 ನೂರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The rule is that the Member has to return the speech with correction. I do not know whether the Member has returned his speech with correction or not. How can the Chief Minister rely on the Reporter's notes? ನಾನು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣದ ಕಾಪಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಕರೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಆಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದ ಕಾಪಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. How can the speech of a Member be supplied to the Chief Minister?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡದ್ದು ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ. Correction ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Now the Chief Minister is giving a reply. When he wants to reply he must naturally get the records.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಟ್ಟಣ್.—ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿವಸವಾಯಿತು. ಏನೇನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಂಶಯ ಬಂದು, ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಎರಡು ಸಲ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಕಾಪಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ.

**** Expunged as ordered by the Speaker.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಾಪಿ ಯಾವಾಗ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಆವಾಗ ಅದು correction ಆಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಆಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಇದೆ ಅದರಂತೆ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಟ್ಟಣ್.—ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ಏನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ನಾನು ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಸಪಾಥಾನದಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿರಿ. ಏನಾದರೂ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇರುವುದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ತಾವು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಓಟುಗಳೆಂದಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, 12-16 ನೂರು ಇರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಗೆಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, even now, if the Hon'ble Member wants to correct, I have no objection. If what has been said is correct, it is absolutely false. Even 1,200 is absolutely false.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the correct number, Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—About 3,000.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—2,800 or more. *(Interruption)*

I am very patient even when hearing the interferences. Should I not reply ? When I am replying to the speech made by Hon'ble Member Sir Pattan, why is he so serious. I am never serious. This is not the first time his friend contested me. He also contested me in the last general elections of 1952. At the time the difference was perhaps eighteen to twenty thousand. What I am trying to explain is it is unfair to say because I have become the Chief Minister, I am trying to do something against him. Even before I became the Chief Minister—I never though that I would become the Chief Minister—he contested and he was defeated. His activities are different. Before I became the Minister of Jamkhandi State, he started his criminal activities. There are a number of criminal cases, not in tens but by hundreds. He is such a big man.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Is it allowed, Sir ? He is not here to defend himself. He is making personal allegations against his opponent who contested with him in the elections.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What allegations ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—His criminal activities. Sri Pattan has made a charge against the Chief Minister. Now the Chief Minister says that even before he became a Minister of Jamkhandi State, the person who contested against him in the elections had got criminal activities.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is Governmental information.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Whatever information you want I will supply.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The point at issue is whether it is a sort of allegation or a statment of fact

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is a statment of fact. If the Hon'ble Members have the patience to here I will give all the case numbers and other details...

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, it is not a question of patience. You are putting us in the wrong. Do you mean to say that we are sitting here to hear every case and every detail ? You should not waste the time of the House.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I object, Sir. I am never trying to waste the time of the House or of anybody. When he has made a reference to some particular person, should I not explain ?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir the other day you were not here. The entire Ministry took objection. We were just gagged not to speak of that person. The Revenue Minister came out with the name. We never mentioned the name. He gagged the mouth of all the members.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA. (Minister for Revenue).—Sri Venkata Reddy's name was dragged in and the person referred to by the Chief Minister was also dragged in. The Hone'ble Member said that the member was being harassed. Whatever is on the record —it is relevant to mention about the allegations made by the Hon'ble Member.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If the Chief does not want to hear anything, I am not prepard to say anything. I am not interested in giving case numbers and all that.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Permit me to say one word. We are not saying anything about the healthy principles that have been built up. The

(SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

Hon'ble Chair had given a ruling that it is not healthy or happy whatsoever to mention anybody's name when he is not before us. Whether this is true or not, I am not saying. I request the Hon,ble the Chief Minister not to drag these things in and make matters more unhealthy and more petty.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Member. I am least interested in giving any instance. I want to bring to your notice that in my absence Hon'ble Member Sri Pattan wanted to make certain allegations. On that day I was not present. I would have interfered if I had been present. So for I have not taken his name. He has mentioned in his speech that a particular person did that and that I was responsible and all that, because I have become the Chief Minister and I am in charge of the Police Department. Just to convince you, I said that this is not the first time that he has been involved in criminal cases. Before I became a Minister in 1946 in Jamkhandi, there were a number of criminal cases pending against him. I was the plader appearing on his behalf in a case of murder and decoity. That is a fact if he wants to know. I defended him well and he was acquitted.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—You defended him!

Sri B. D. JATTI.—As an advocate, I had to be true to my own profession.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—He pleaded not guilty. About that gentleman again, he said that he was a criminal.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is for you to draw whatever inference you like.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ).—ತಾವು ಇವರ ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಡಿಫೆಂಡ್‌ಮಾಡಿದುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಫೀಸು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಂದಿತು, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, for the information of Hon'ble Sri Puttaramiya, I did not take a single pie from the Hon'ble Member. I have left that profession.

Mr. SPEAKER.—To make himself a good Chief Minister.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, The Hon'ble Member Sri Pattan has made certain allegations. If I go into details, he will perhaps not feel happy. I will only quote one or to instances and finish my speech. On 27th October 1957, one lady, without mentioning the name of Koppal taluk, Raichur district, has complained that fifty to sixty persons had trespassed into her land and after assaulting the labourers there cut and removed the groundnut crop. That was nothing but goondaism. When these people were brought befoe the Court as accused, this very Hon'ble Member (without mentioning the name of his friend) both of them went to the then Inspector General of Police on 30th January 1958 to interfere that he should recommed to withdraw the cases. Was it fair? Secondly in January 959, again this gentlemen and another friend whose name I am not mentioning went to the new Inspector General of Police. Mr. Hosali and there also tried to influence him to withdraw the cases. Again, these two gentlemen came to me in my residence and wanted that the case should be withdrawn. They said that the previous Government has promised orally to withdraw the case. If this is the type of activity that the Hon'ble Member should carry on, is it fair to make allegations that honest people are threatened by goondas when they themselves want goondas should not be punished?

When they themselves want that they should not be punished, I do not wish to say anything further. Regarding the Hon'ble Member, I am not at all touching because he is a respectable Member of this Hon,ble House. I do not wish to say anything more. It was not fair for me even to say this much. I am not in the habit of saying such things against anybody. Because some allegations were made in my absence, I thought that it was better to say these things. It is not in my nature to say anything against anybody. I am really pained to say this. I am here since two years and I have not said anything about anybody. Since Sr Pattan made wild allegations against me, I had to say all this so that Hon'ble Members did not carry a bad impression about me. I have got details an

it will require not less than three hours for me to say all that.

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Now, Sir, Iwill not take more than a few minutes. I will just give some statistics for the information of the House and to show that the Police are working very well. This crime statistics of Bangalore North and South is for the year 1959.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Murder reported case | ... | 14 |
| Detected | ... | 12 |
| Percentage | ... | 85.7 |
| Robbery reported ... | ... | 8 |
| Detected ... | ... | 6 |
| Percentage ... | ... | 75 |
| H. B. and Theft-reported | ... | 735 |
| Detected ... | ... | 398 |
| Percentage ... | ... | 54 |
| House theft-reported | ... | 856 |
| Detected ... | ... | 567 |
| Percentage ... | ... | 66 |
| Ordinary thefts ... | ... | 1238 |
| Detected ... | ... | 737 |
| Percentage ... | ... | 65 |
| Cattle theft ... | ... | 48 |
| Detected ... | ... | 39 |
| Percentage ... | ... | 88.5 |
| Recovery of stolen property | ... | 2 |
| Detected ... | ... | 2 |
| Percentage ... | ... | 100 |
| Cheating and Criminal Breach of Trust. | | 308 |
| Detected ... | ... | 249 |
| Percentage ... | ... | 89.6 |
| Counterfeit ... | ... | 5 |
| Detected ... | ... | 5 |
| Percentage ... | ... | 100 |
| Percentage of detection of property. | | 62.6 |

**Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.**—Property lost and detected and the number of convinctions for the entire State should be given.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—I will supply that information later. I will give not only this but the comparative figures of this State with other States also. If possible, I will try to give the figures for the previous years also.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.**—ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ನಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

**ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.**—ಈಗ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದು ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಅವರು ವಕೀಲು ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪುನಃ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎರಡನೆಯ ವಿಷಯ. ತಾವು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾರು ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಷುರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರು ಅದೇ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ನಿಯಮ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡ ಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಅವ ರನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಪುನಃ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲ.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಟ್ಟಣ್.**—ನನಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಈಗ ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಲಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಏನೇನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿ ದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಬೋಗಸ್ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನಗ ನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

**ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.**—ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಆರೀತಿ ಉತ್ತರ ವನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಮಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಕನ್ನಡ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನಾನು ಆರೀತಿ ತಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶಕ್ತನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.**—ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ವಿಷಯ ವನ್ನು ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅದನ್ನಾದರೂ ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿ.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎಚ್. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ (ಕುಣಿಗಲ್ಲು).**—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಆಗಲೇ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೂಲಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡು ವುದೆಂದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದುರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಇದನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿ.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಟ್ಟಣ್.**—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ರೂಲಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ನಾನೇನೋ ಸುಮ್ಮನಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

*** Expunged as ordered by the Speaker

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಹನುಮಯ್ಯ (ಚಳ್ಳಕೆರೆ).—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಈರೀತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾಲ ವೇಸ್ಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ನೆವರ್ ಎಂಡಿಂಗ್. ಪುನಃ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ರೇಕಪ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆಂದರೆ ನಾನು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ನಾನು ಹೇಗೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಂಪೆಲ್ ಮಾಡಲಿ? ನೀವು ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಬರು. ನಾನು ಸುಮಾರು 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರು ನನ್ನ ಭಾಗದವರು; ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದವನಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಭೇದಭಾವವೇನಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹ್ಯ.—ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದವನಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ.....

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಬಾರದು. ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನುಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ. ಅವರು ಒಂಬುವೇಳೆ 10-15 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ನಿಮಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನೇನು ಮಾಡಲಿ!

ಇನ್ನು ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ಒಂದನೆಯತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಅಡ್ಜಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 15-16ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ಒಂಬರಿಂದ 16ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. 17ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಭಾನುವಾರವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ 1-ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಅಫ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈರೀತಿ ಅಡ್ಜಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I will take only a minute of this House. Information has just been received from the Advocate General that the High Court has been pleased to accept the tender furnished by the State Government for the purchase of the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd. for a consideration of Rs. 16 lakhs.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House now rises and will meet again at 1 P.M. on the 1st of April 1960.

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*The House adjourned at Twelve Minute past One of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Friday, the 1st April 1960.*

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